



ONE PAGER EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES – AGRI-HUBS as on 6 November 2015



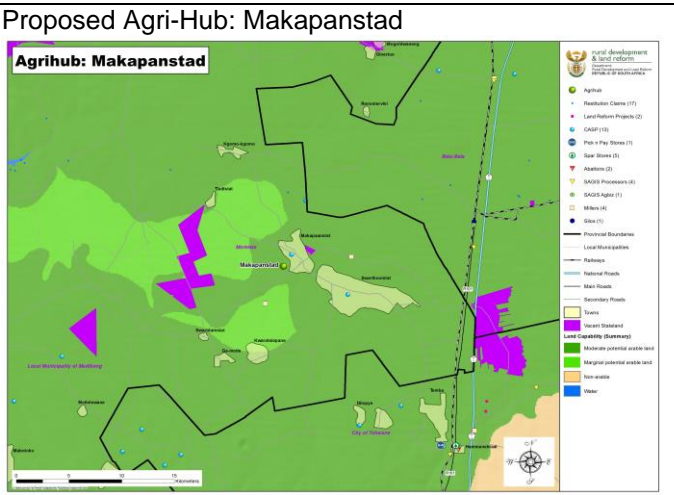
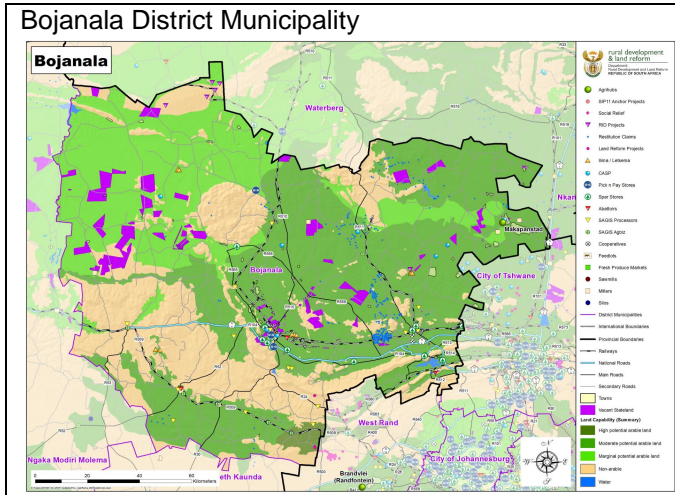
Agri-hubs identified by Province



NORTHWEST PROVINCE

27 PRIORITY DISTRICTS		
PROVINCE	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	PROPOSED AGRI-HUB
Northwest	Bojanala	Makapanstad
	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Vryburg
	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Springbokpan
Northwest	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	Klerksdorp

SECTION 1: 27 PRIORITY DISTRICTS



District Context

Total Area: 18 333km². Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is a Category C municipality situated in the North West province. It is one of the four district municipalities in the province and comprises the five local municipalities of Kgetlengrivier, Madibeng, Moses Kotane, Moretele and Rustenburg. The seat of Bojanala Platinum is Rustenburg. It is bordered by Waterberg District Municipality to the north, City of Tshwane to the east, West Rand District Municipality to the south-east, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to the south and Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality to the west. Cities/Towns: Brits, Derby, Hartbeesfontein-A, Hartbeespoort, Koster, Madikwe, Marikana, Mooinooi, Phatsima, Rustenburg, Swartruggens, Tlhabane. Main Economic Sectors: Mining (30-35%), community services (15-20%), finance (10-15%), trade (10-15%), transport (5-10%), manufacturing (5-10%).

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is a Category C municipality situated in the north-eastern part of North West province. The District Municipality includes the five Category B municipalities of Kgetleng Rivier, Madibeng, Moretele, Moses Kotane and Rustenburg. This district is part of the 27 priority districts. In terms of agriculture enterprise classification, the area can be divided as follows: Far western part (25%): beef cattle, central part (70%): cattle, maize, wheat, tobacco, peanuts, cotton and citrus (in that order), far southern part (5%): Cattle, maize, and woolled sheep. There are two LUMS projects in this district: Swartruggens and Moretele local municipalities. This district contains the CRDP pilot site of Matlametlong and Disake in the far northern part of the district. It is generally recognised that the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is the economic growth engine of the North-West Province and contributes the vast majority of total production output and employment opportunities within the NW Province.

Agriculture

The following challenges exist within the district with regard to agriculture and agro-processing:

- Limited agro processing facilities and value adding to products
- Limited production of specialized agricultural products such as spices, herbs, indigenous teas.
- Increasing pressure for other forms of development on high potential agricultural land.
- Large proportion of district population residing in rural areas with limited access to basic infrastructure.
- Limited entrepreneurial skills and appropriate economic infrastructure in rural areas.
- Insufficient information and telecommunication infrastructure in rural areas.
- Extensive areas of land degradation in many parts of the district.
- Limited access to water and support/advisory services for small

Demographics

The total population is 1 507 505 with the total number of households is 501696 with an average household size of 3.0 (Census 2011). This is approximately 38 % of the total population of the North-West province. The unemployment rate is 40.9% (Census 2011). The annual growth rate of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality has been decreasing since the year 1997, from a high of 2% in 1997 to an under zero value of 0.9% in 2010. The overall BPDM population gender composition of persons over the age of 15 stands at 52% males and 48% females. In total there are estimated to be 674 503 males and 613 332 females in the district as at the year 2010. Only three of the five local municipalities exhibit a dominance of the males to females. The estimated unemployment rate for the district is approximately 14.6%. There are indications that the poverty rate for the district as a whole decreased from approximately 44% in 2002 to about 36.8% in 2010. The highest poverty rate within the district is prevalent in the Moses Kotane and Moretele Local Municipalities (52.7% and 47.2% by 2010). The lowest poverty rate is prevalent in the Rustenburg Local Municipality with an estimated 25.2% of its population living in poverty by 2010. Unemployment rate is at 30.7% and 68.3% of the population lies within the 51 to 64 year age group. 32.1% of all households are headed by females (Census 2011). The annual population growth rate of the Bojanala Platinum district Municipality has been decreasing since the year 1997, from a high of 2% in 1997 to an under zero value of 0.9% in 2010. The district economy (measured as constant Gross Value Add prices) has grown significantly from a total output of around R12.2 billion in 1996 to R18.3 billion in 2003. By 2010 the regional economy had grown to just under R54 billion. The contribution of the Rustenburg Local Municipality to total overall economic output in the district has increased around 51% in 1996 to more than 64% in 2003.

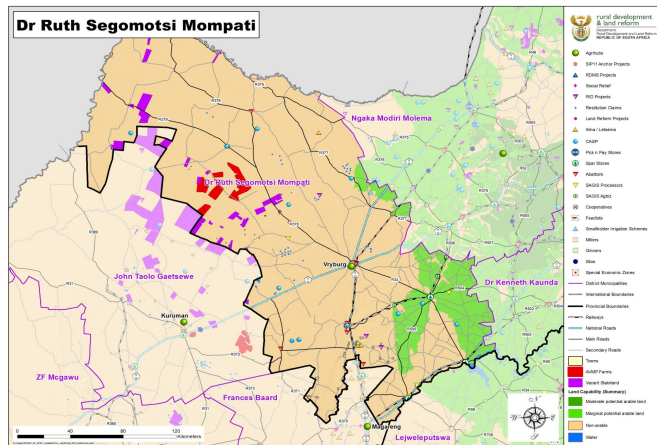
Analysis

The town of Makapanstad is proposed by the Province as the best location for the Agri-hub based on the following:

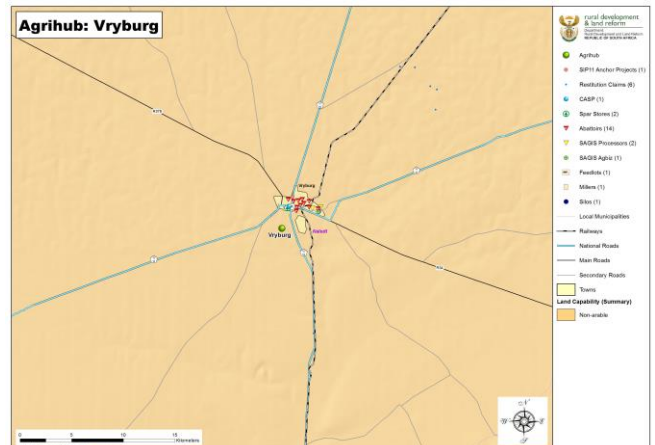
- Moderate Land Capability
- There should be sufficient surface water sourced from the river and dam in the area
- There is potential vacant state land to the west of the location
- There are 2 Millers and CASP Projects in the area
- It is not an EDD District Gateway
- There is fair road connectivity in the area
- The proposed location is surrounded by poorest wards (PIMD)
- Many CASP 15-16 porjects in the area surrounding Makapanstad
- There are 4 SPAR foodstores to the soth of the proposed location
- close proximity to the R101 and N1 national roads as well as railway lines between Polokwane and Pretoria
- There are a few Land Reform implemented projects to the south west

<p>scale farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited harnessing of the agriculture & agro processing value chain <p>The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has divided the country into functional regions based on commodity. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is divided into three functional agricultural regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beef Cattle • Cattle, Maize, Wheat, Tobacco, Peanuts, Cotton and Citrus • Cattle, Maize and Wool Sheep <p>The District LED plan specifies the following objectives for agriculture and agro-processing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To optimize the potential opportunities for agro processing facilities and activities, with a specific focus on food and vegetable processing facilities. • To investigate and undertake the necessary feasibility analysis for the production of specialized high value agricultural produce such as spices, herbs and indigenous teas. • To protect high potential agricultural land from inappropriate development in line with the recommendations of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework. • To introduce environmental rehabilitation programmes to prevent further land degradation in many of the rural and mining parts of the district. • To provide appropriate assistance in the form of skills development, access to capital, infrastructure, and equipment to small scale farmers. • To promote the transfer of state owned farms into private or semi private (coops) ownership to facilitate the conversion of these farms into commercial farming operations and to assist with the commercialisation of small scale and subsistence farming activities. • To enhance the institutional capacity of traditional authorities to contribute positively towards sustainable rural development in their areas. • To speed up the finalization of all outstanding land reform processes within the district. • To promote the development of entrepreneurial skills in the rural areas of the district <p>The following potential projects have been identified in the municipal IDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticulture cluster (Brits-Hartebeespoort) • Establishment of an e-business agricultural hub • Dehydrated products and oil extraction • Grape juice production • Canning of products • Organic herb production co-operative • Rural Information and Telecommunication centres (tele-centre x 3 in the District) • Rural Integrated Energy Centre (x 2 in the District) • Pilot Waste collection and recycling • Bio-ethanol from sweet sorghum 	<p>of the proposed location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Restitution claims to the north west of the proposed location • There is a dam to the north west of Makapanstad which could be utilized as a water source
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Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality



Proposed Agri-Hub: Vryburg



District Context

Total Area: 43 700km². Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality (previously Bophirima District Municipality) is located in the North West province, and is bordered by Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Kenneth Kaunda in the north. In the south it is bordered by John Taolo Gaetsewe (previously Kgalagadi), which is a cross-boundary within the Northern Cape. It is one of four districts in the North West province, with poor rural areas, formerly situated in the former Bophuthatswana homeland. The district municipality covers the following local municipalities: Naledi, Greater Taung, Kagisano-Molopo, Mamusa, Lekwa-Teemane. With the population situated in more than 470 villages and towns dispersed in a 250km radius (approximately 50km north to south and 200km east to west), this district presents unique management and organisational challenges.

Cities/Towns: Amalia, Bloemhof, Christiana, Piet Plessis, Pomfret, Pudimoe, Reivilo, Schweizer-Reneke, Stella, Taung, Vryburg

Main Economic Sectors: Community services (33.1%), agriculture (17.1%), finance (16.2%), trade (12.7%), transport (9%), manufacturing (4%), mining (3.2%), construction (3.2%)

Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality (DC39) is the largest region within the North West Province with a surface area of 47 478 km² in extent (40.82% of the total area of North West Province). It lies 1200m above sea level and is dry, sunny and very hot in summer. It consists of five local municipalities (i.e. Naledi LM covering 7264 km² (NW392), Greater Taung LM covering 5640 km² (NW394), Lekwa Teemane LM covering 3681 km² (NW396), Dr Ruth S Mompoti District LM covering 3615 km² (NW393) and Molopo-Kagisano covering 27278 km² (NW397). This district forms part of the 27 priority districts. Dr. Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality (DC39) is the largest region within the North West Province with a surface area of 47 478 km² in extent (40.82% of the total area of North West Province) and is the largest out of the four District municipalities in the North West Province.

Agriculture

Cattle and game farming occupy the most extensive land in the district. The second most extensive usage is arable crops, mainly maize. Agriculture is the most important economic activity in the district. The level of livestock farming (cattle, sheep and goats) is far below what could be expected from the size of these areas in Molopo and Kagisano. In Molopo this is attributed to the possible shift to game farming, while in Kagisano it is attributed to the lack of infrastructure, training and organised sales. Naledi, Greater Taung, Lekwa Teemane and Mamusa are producing proportionally optimal or more numbers of livestock using the proportion of their geographic area as a benchmark. As such it is recommended that increases in livestock should not be encouraged in these areas, only interventions in capacity building in places like Greater Taung. There are at least 8 millers and grain processing plants in the district. In terms of agriculture enterprise classification, the area can be divided as follows: 85% sheep (south), beef cattle and Woolled sheep (north). Agriculture and hunting is the most important economic sector in the municipality.

Demographics

On the basis of the most recent statistics contained in the Community Survey report of 2007, the population of DRSM was estimated at 354 554 and the 2011 total population of the Dr. Ruth SM DM is at 463 815 with a population growth rate of 0.3% between 1996 and 2009. The majority of the households have occupancy of five or less members. The average household size of five (5) is slightly high and shall put pressure on the provision on water, sanitation and health facilities on the district municipality. Overall females are dominating at almost 51% and the male population is at 49% of the population of the district municipality. The average population density for DR RSM DM is 9.4 people per square Km². The main sectors which employ the EAP in DR RSM DM and contributing significantly to the regional totals are agriculture (27.7%), community services (29.8%), households (17%), trade (9%), manufacturing (2.6%), mining (3.2%) and finance (4.7%). The total number of households is 125270 with an average household size of 3.7 (Census 2011). Unemployment rate is at 35.8% with 58.4% of the total population in the 51 to 64 years age group. There are 125270 households with an average household size of 3.6. 43.3% of all households are female headed. Global Insight (2009) shows 0.4% growth rate from 1996-2009 within Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality. Overall there is an increase of population within Dr RSMDM which can be attributed to various factors. Furthermore, IHS Global Insight Inc report indicates that the total population of the Dr. Ruth SM DM is at 444412 with a population growth rate of 0.3% between 1996 and 2009. It is apparent that there is major migration of people from other district municipalities into Dr Ruth Mompoti and this can be attributed by various factors like construction jobs and agriculture. The average population density for DR RSM DM is 9.4people per square kilometer. Unemployment rate for African race for 2009 at 33.0%, and the white 3.8%, coloureds 42.6% and Asian/ Indian is at 5.8%. The overall unemployment rate for the Dr. Ruth Mompoti district municipality for 2009 for male is (27.8%) and female (31.6%).

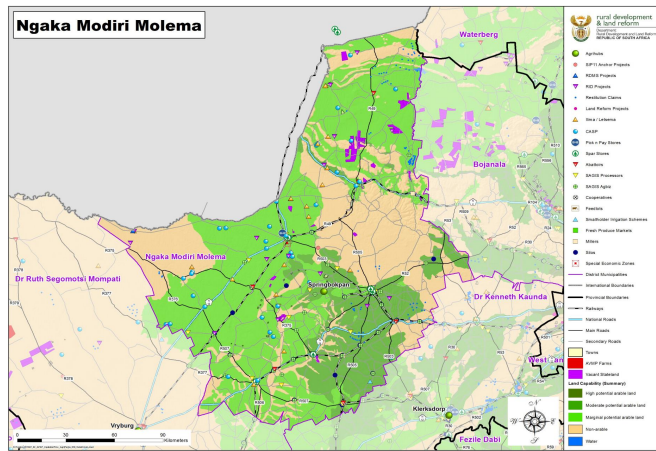
Analysis

Based on the analysis done by the Province, Vryburg town is proposed as a location for the establishment of an Agri-hub based on the following criteria:

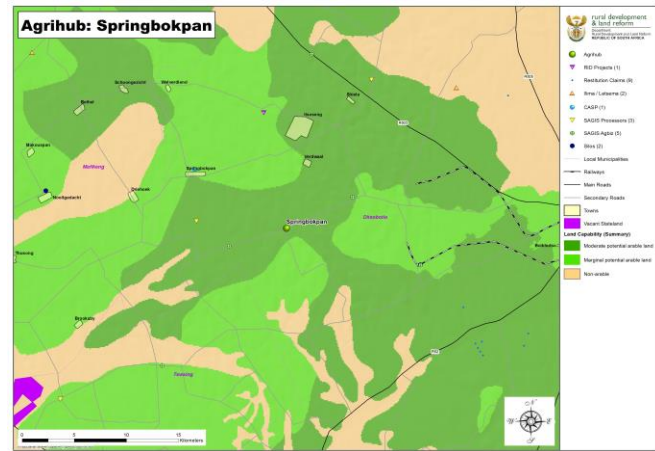
- Vryburg is an EDD district gateway with existing infrastructure
- There are many restitution claims near Vryburg town, as well as potential vacant state land parcels to the north west of Vryburg town
- There is good road and rail connectivity (N14), and many agricultural infrastructure services such as poultry abattoirs (7), 2 maize processors, 3 red meat abattoirs, 1 feedlot, 1 SAGIS agrib office, 2 agriculture extension offices, 1 silo, 1 fresh produce market, 1 ginner)
- Vryburg produces the largest number of beef cattle in the province. In 2007 it sold the highest number of cattle 158 040, with a gross farming income of R 599 627 000
- There is a CASP 15-16 project to the north of Vryburg town
- There are PLAS projects to the north east of the proposed location
- There are Land Reform implemented projects to the north east of the proposed location

<p>Agriculture contributes 27.7% of the municipality's total economic output.</p> <p>Characteristics of the agricultural sector are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – More than 90% of Dr Ruth S Mompati land is used for beef production and therefore the area is highly specialized in beef production and expertise; – The area is ideally suited for organic beef farming; – A healthy environment (free from tick borne diseases) and predominantly sweet veld contribute to the strength of the potential in the district; – High capacities of abattoirs could increase; and – The largest beef cattle show in Southern Africa (Vryburg Agricultural Show) is hosted in Vryburg <p>The LED for the municipality identifies the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor agricultural Infrastructure • Poor access to markets • Poor veld management leading to increase in invader plants • MAFISA funding model not farmer friendly • Lack of investments in Agro processing • Soil erosion as a result of overgrazing in the rural areas including traditional authorities • Poorly developed production infrastructure and marketing channels in communal areas; • Poor distribution and lack of sustainable water resources in communal areas; • Large proportion of sub economic farming enterprises (overstocking and unsustainable farming practices); • Communal land tenure system impacts negatively on optimal production; • Government capacity to support the emerging sector is lacking; and • Poorly maintained road network negative to competitive marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a feedlot, miller, and SPAR foodstore and a grain silo in Vryburg town
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Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality



Proposed Agri-Hub: Springbokpan



District Context

Total Area: 28 206km². Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality is one of the four district municipalities in the North West province. The other three are: Bojanala Platinum, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti (previously Bophirima District Municipality) and Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipalities. The district is home to Mahikeng (previously Mafikeng), the capital of the province. Apty named, the capital is nicknamed 'The City of Goodwill', which is also the city's slogan. It is a rapidly growing, modern, residential, administrative and commercial town that contrasts with its fascinating history. It is situated centrally within the North West province. It is comprised of the five local municipalities of Mahikeng, Ratlou (previously Setla-Kgobi), Ramotshere Moiloa (previously Zeerust), Ditsobotla and Tswaing. It shares an international border with the Republic of Botswana. Cities/Towns: Biesiesvlei, Coligny, Delareyville, Disaneng, Groot Marico, Kraaipan, Lichtenburg, Madibogo, Mahikeng, Mmabatho, Ottosdal, Ottoshoop, Sannieshof, Setlagole, Zeerust. Main Economic Sectors: Agriculture, mining.

This district forms part of the 27 priority districts. Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality is Located on the North Western part of the North West Province. The District Municipality covers an extent of 31039 Km², the District Municipality has a total of 2,788,844 hectares (26% of the Total number of hectares in the North West province). The Branch SPLUM commissioned a District SDF for this district, as well as local municipal SDFs for the following local municipalities: Ditsobotla, Ramotshere Moiloa, Mafikeng (Mahikeng), as well as LUMS for Ramotshere Moiloa local municipality. The following Roads bisect the district: N14 to Upington, N7 from Mahikeng to Kimberley and the N4 from Gauteng to Botswana via Lobatse border post. There are CRDP sites in the district that have been completed between 2012-13 and 2013-14 financial years.

Agriculture

There are at least 15 millers and grain processing plants in this district. In terms of agriculture enterprise classification, the area can be divided as follows: northern part (35%): beef cattle, western part (40%): sheep (south), beef cattle and Woolled sheep (north); eastern part (10%): cattle, maize, wheat, tobacco, peanuts, cotton and citrus (in that order), and lastly southern part: cattle, maize, woolled sheep (in that order). There are scattered restitution claims in the far northern part and central part of the district, with very few loose clusters of land reform projects in the south and central parts of the district. The main town and economic hub is Mahikeng and Lichtenburg. There are 18 CASP agricultural projects in the district, mainly in the central part. Christiana in Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, followed by Delareyville in Ngaka Modiri Molema, are major production towns for potatoes in the province; whilst Brits is the largest producer in tomatoes and thus generates higher gross farming income.

Demographics

The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality had a total population of 845 379 in 2010, according to the Global Insight Regional Explorer. 93.9% of the population is made up of African, 1.8% Asian, 6.7% Coloured, while whites make up 2.5%. There were 227001 households in the municipality. About 63% of the population of Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality is made up of people aged from 15 to 64 years. This group represents the economically active section of the population. About 32% of the population is made up of children aged 14 and less, while 6% is made up of the older generation, who are 65 and above. 51% of the population of Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality is made of females while males make up 49%. In terms of actual numbers, there were 418 226 males and 427 153 females in the district in 2010. The total number of households is 227001 with an average household size of 3.7 (Census 2011). Unemployment rate is at 33.7% and 60.8% of the total population lies within the 15 to 64 year age group. 42.5% of all households are female headed. Total population is 842699 (Census 2011).

Analysis

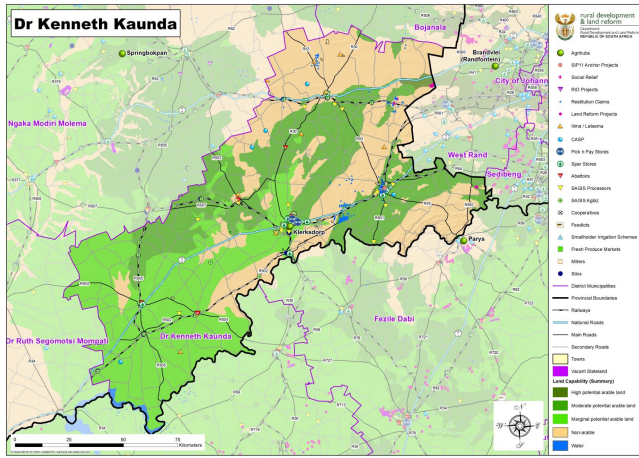
Based on the analysis by the Province, Springbokpan is identified as a suitable location for the establishment of an Agri-hub based on the following:

- Close Proximity to Lichtenburg which is an EDD District gateway
- Proposed location lies on an existing CRDP site
- Proposed location lies in state land
- CASP projects in the area, also CASP 15016 projects to the west of Springbokpan
- PLAS projects to the west and north east of the proposed location
- RID projects to the north and north east of the proposed location
- Potential vacant state land to the west of the proposed location
- Land capability is marginal to moderate
- There are 2 silos to the west of the proposed location as well as one to the south
- Nearest national road in the N18 to the north west of the proposed location
- There are at least 6 SPAR food stores in the area
- Road connectivity is fair, but may be affected by actual road surface

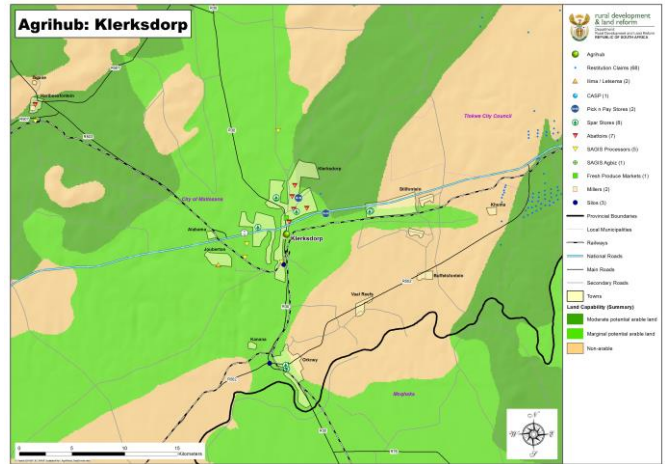
conditions

- Location is surrounded by the poorest wards (PIMD)
- Springbokpan is not an EDD District gateway
- There is railway connectivity close to Springbokpan which is located at Lichtenburg town

Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality



Proposed Agri-Hub: Klerksdorp



District Context

Total Area: 14 642km². Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North West province is located 65km south-west of Johannesburg and borders the Gauteng province on that side. The municipality consists of four local municipalities: Tlokwe City Council, City of Matlosana, Maquassi Hills and Ventersdorp. It is a region with a rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage, with the potential for sustained economic growth. The region is home to some of the most prominent gold mines in the world and one of the oldest meteor impact sites in the world. The district is serviced by a number of primary roads, with the N12 Treasure Corridor forming the main development axis in the district and serving as a potential concentration point for future industrial, commercial and tourism development. Cities/Towns: Hartbeesfontein, Klerksdorp, Leeudoringstad, Makwassie, Orkney, Potchefstroom, Stilfontein, Ventersdorp, Witpoort, Wolmaransstad. Main Economic Sectors: Mining (19.6%), trade (17.3%), finance (16.2%), government (13.8%), transport and communications (9.1%), manufacturing (8.8%), services (8.0%), construction (3.5%), agriculture (2.3%).

The Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM is situated at the southern part of the North West province and borders both the Gauteng and Free State provinces. It consists of four (4) local municipalities i.e. Maquassi Hills, Matlosana, Tlokwe and Ventersdorp. Between 2006 and 2009 the district municipality comprised of five local municipalities which included Merafong City Council, which has since been re-demarcated to the Gauteng province.

Agriculture

Agriculture and Mining contributes the largest portion of the economy in the district. It was noted, however, that mining activities is growing at a negative rate and many of the operations and infrastructure in mines have a finite life span. An alternate land use of these areas therefore should be considered. The majority of the land in the district is used for agricultural activities, but the growing development in both Tlokwe and Matlosana may change the agricultural land use. The overall SDF proposals are dominated by areas earmarked for intensive cultivation (48.2%) and extensive agriculture/grazing (16.3%).

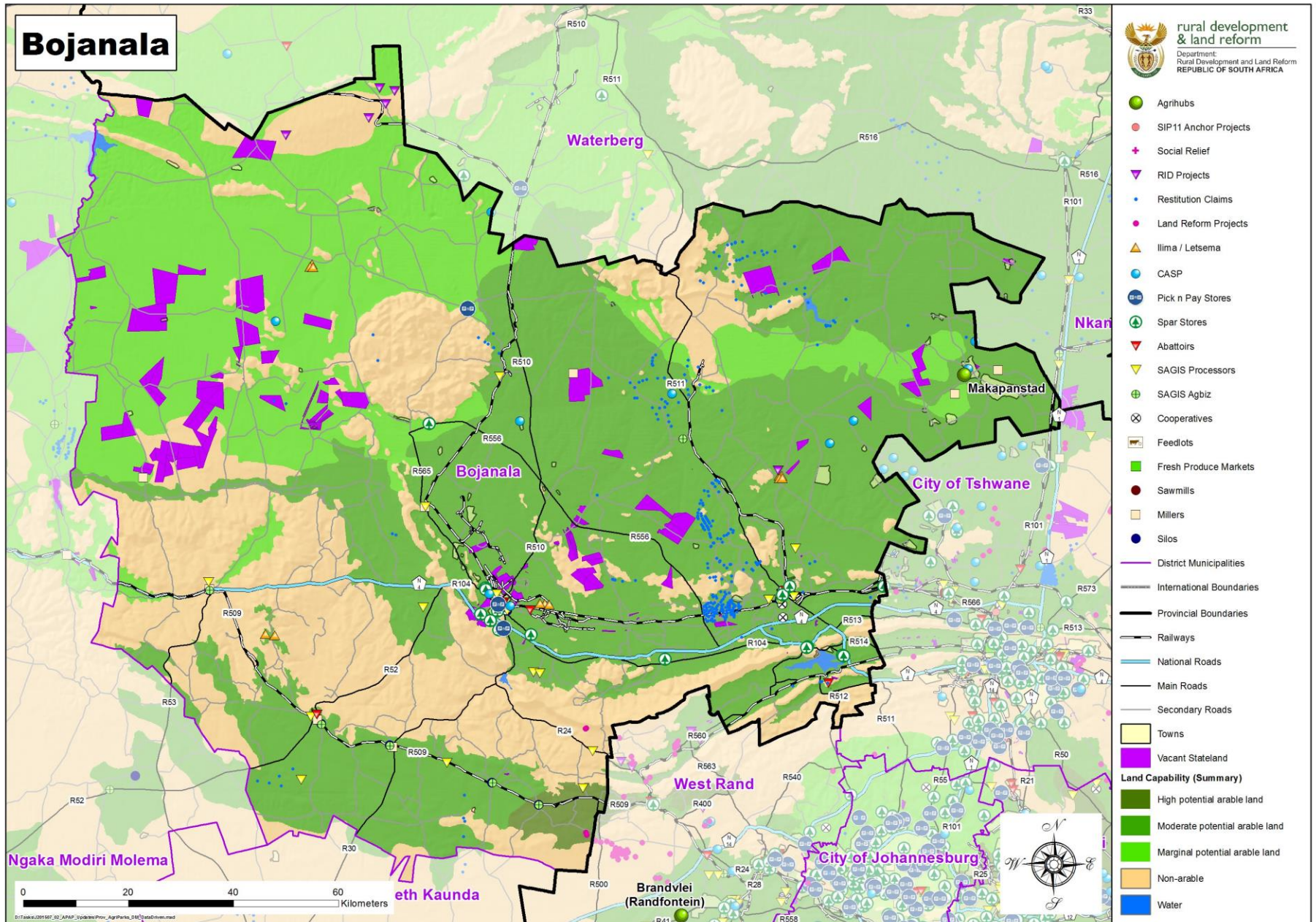
Demographics

The total population is 695933, when considering the new boundaries in 2011. The population is unevenly distributed among the four Local Municipalities, with the majority residing within the City of Matlosana LM (60.8%), followed by Tlokwe LM (19.6%), Maquassi Hills (13.8%) and Ventersdorp (5.8%). The number of households within the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District was estimated at about 287,000. approximately 46% of all households within the district earned less than R1600 per month and a further 25.3% between R1600 and R3200 per month. The proportion of households in the high income categories in excess of R12 800 per month is limited to 7.8%. These figures also indicate a proportionally higher income profile in Tlokwe compared to the other three local municipalities. Unemployment rate is at 29.7% and 66% of the total population lies within the 15 to 64 year age group. There are 208047 households with an average household size of 3.2. 36.6% of all households are headed by females. The population is unevenly distributed among the four Local Municipalities and the average annual growth rate of the district is 1.49%. The majority of the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District population reside within the City of Matlosana LM (57.29%), followed by City of Tlokwe LM (23.39%). Two Local Municipalities with the smaller percentages of the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District population are Maquassi Hills (11.18%) and Ventersdorp (8.15%).
























Gateway Analysis

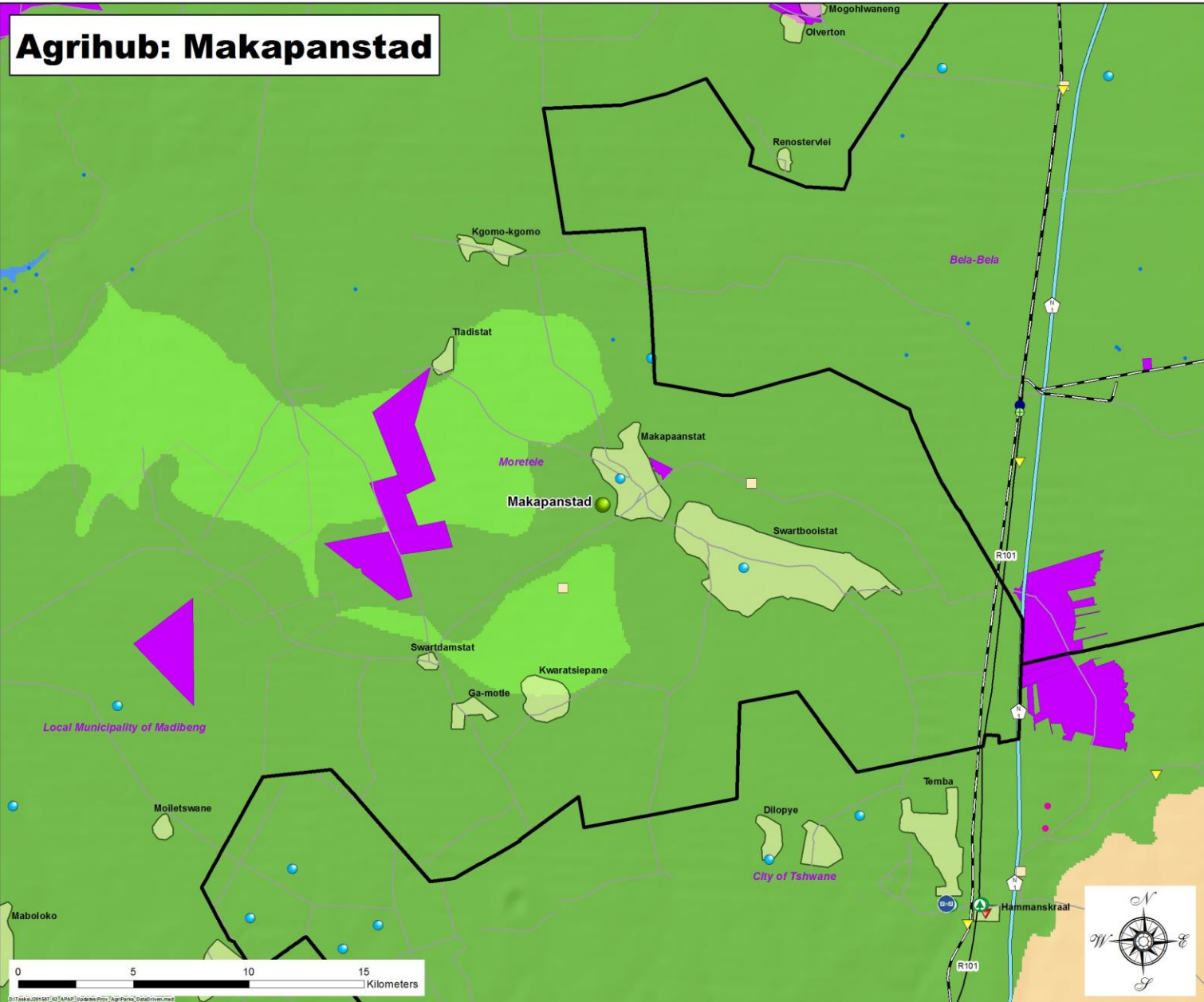
Based on the analysis the town of Klerksdorp is identified as a suitable location for the establishment of an Agri-hub based on the following:

- The are 2 Regional gateways: Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom(Tlokwe)
- Many PLAS farms to the south west of Klerksdorp town
- CASP Projects in the area
- Many SPAR food stores (at least 7)
- 2 millers, 2 grain silos, and a fresh produce market
- Good railway network and road connectivity (N12)
- Land Capability Marginal to Moderate
- Many perennial rivers in the area
- Many active mines in the area
- Close proximity to poorest wards (PIMD)
- CRDP wards to the north of Klerksdorp town
- Few restitution claims to the east of Klerksdorp town
- There is a CASP 15-16 project to the south west of the proposed location
- Many restitution claims to the east of Klerksdorp town.

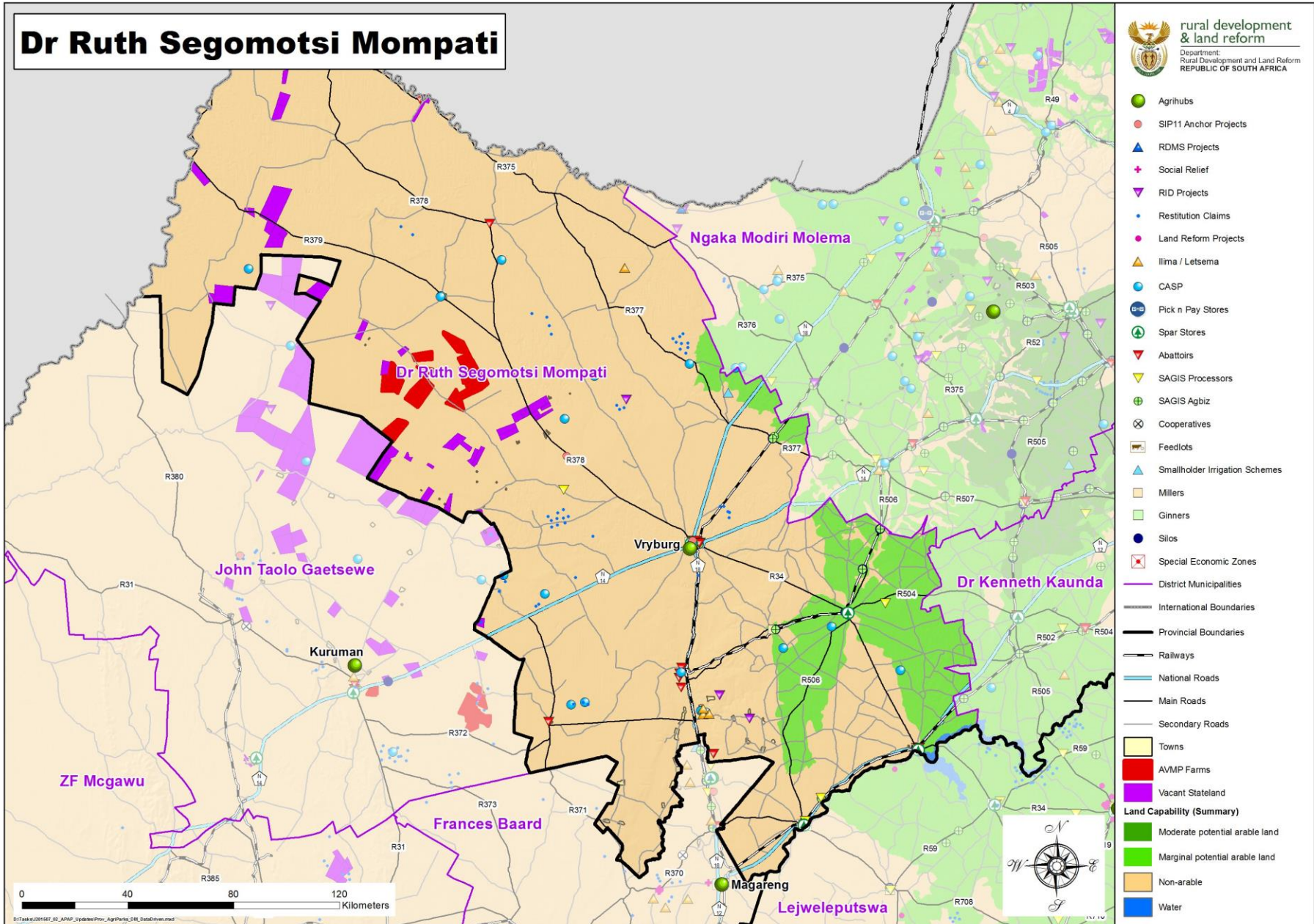


Agrihub: Makapanstad

-  Agrihub
-  Restitution Claims (17)
-  Land Reform Projects (2)
-  CASP (13)
-  Pick n Pay Stores (1)
-  Spar Stores (5)
-  Abattoirs (2)
-  SAGIS Processors (4)
-  SAGIS Agbiz (1)
-  Millers (4)
-  Silos (1)
-  Provincial Boundaries
-  Local Municipalities
-  Railways
-  National Roads
-  Main Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Towns
-  Vacant Stateland
- Land Capability (Summary)**
-  Moderate potential arable land
-  Marginal potential arable land
-  Non-arable
-  Water



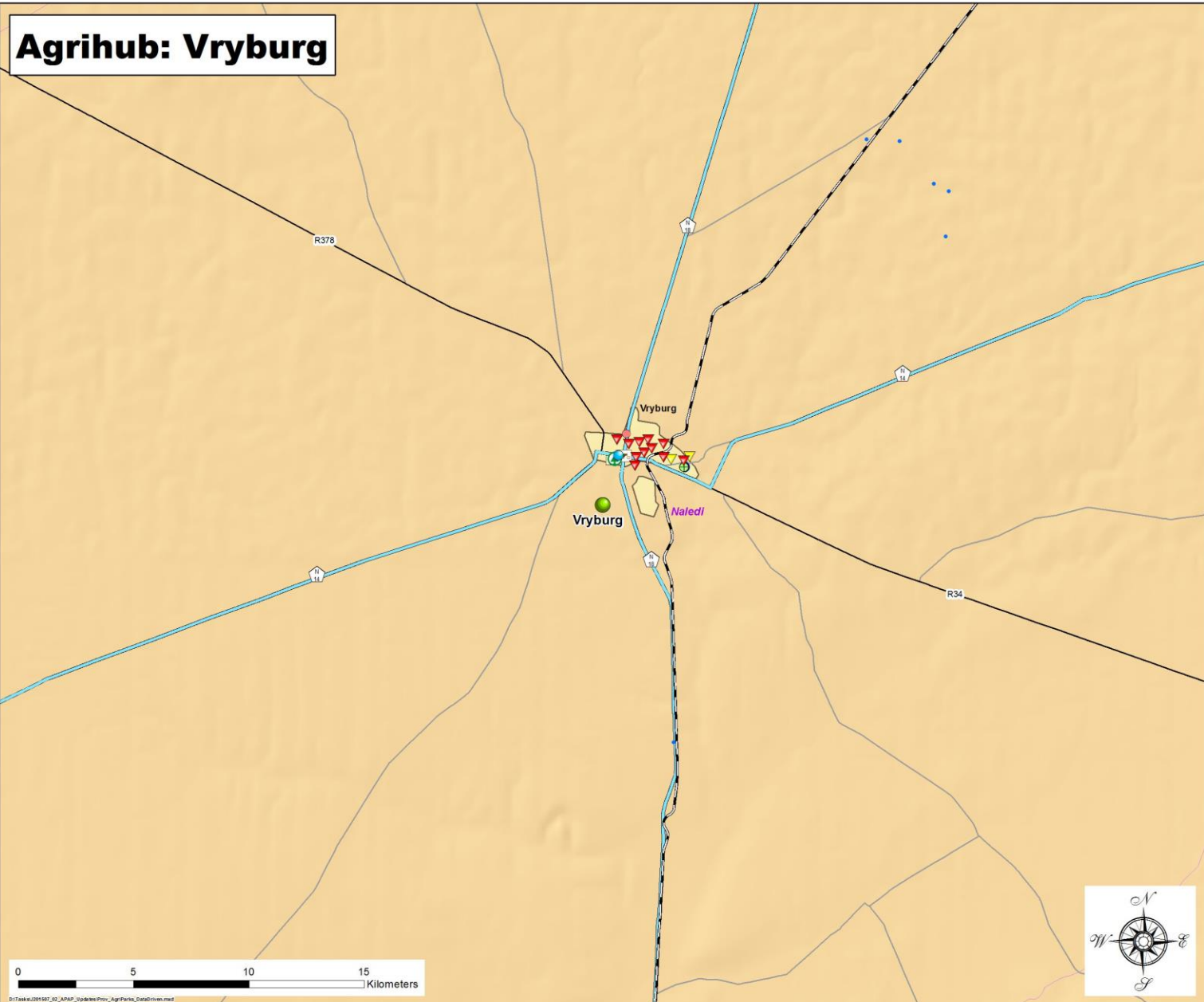
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti



Agrihub: Vryburg



- Agrihub
- SIP11 Anchor Projects (1)
- Restitution Claims (6)
- CASP (1)
- ⬇ Spar Stores (2)
- ▼ Abattoirs (14)
- ▼ SAGIS Processors (2)
- ⊕ SAGIS Agbiz (1)
- Feedlots (1)
- Millers (1)
- Silos (1)
- Local Municipalities
- Railways
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Towns
- Land Capability (Summary)**
- Non-arable

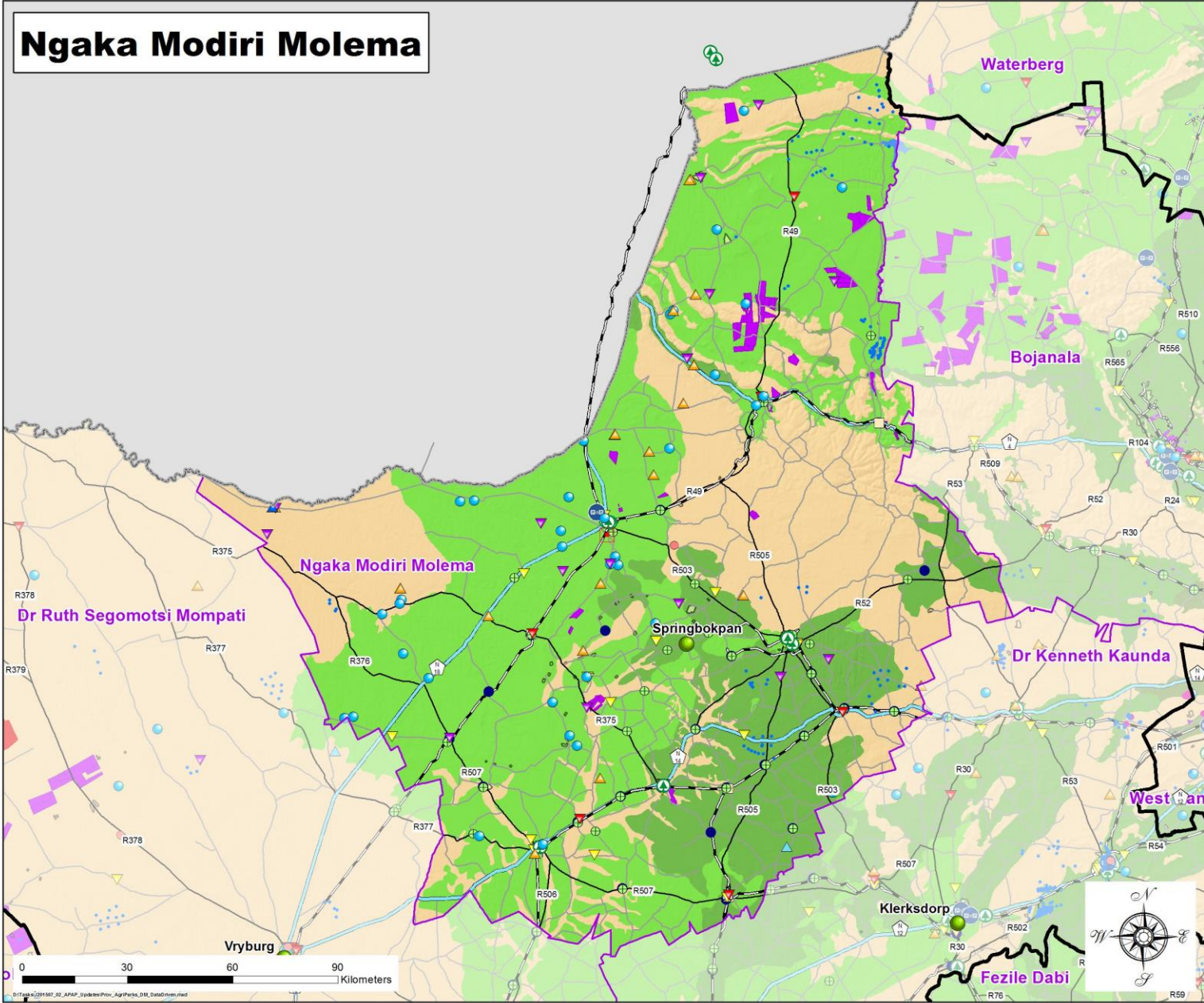


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Ngaka Modiri Molema



- Agrihubs
- SIP11 Anchor Projects
- RDMS Projects
- RID Projects
- Restitution Claims
- Land Reform Projects
- Ilima / Letsema
- CASP
- Pick n Pay Stores
- Spar Stores
- Abattoirs
- SAGIS Processors
- SAGIS Agbiz
- Cooperatives
- Feedlots
- Smallholder Irrigation Schemes
- Fresh Produce Markets
- Millers
- Silos
- Special Economic Zones
- District Municipalities
- International Boundaries
- Provincial Boundaries
- Railways
- National Roads
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Towns
- AVMP Farms
- Vacant State Land
- Land Capability (Summary)**
 - High potential arable land
 - Moderate potential arable land
 - Marginal potential arable land
 - Non-arable
 - Water



Agrihub: Springbokpan



- Agrihub
- ▼ RID Projects (1)
- Restitution Claims (9)
- ▲ Ilima / Letsema (2)
- CASP (1)
- ▼ SAGIS Processors (3)
- ⊕ SAGIS Agbiz (5)
- Silos (2)
- Local Municipalities
- Railways
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Towns
- Vacant Stateland
- Land Capability (Summary)**
- Moderate potential arable land
- Marginal potential arable land
- Non-arable

